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June 6, 1874.

DR. J. T. NEWMAN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

No. 512 St. Andrew St.

[Inter-Ocean.]

OUR VICTORY SURE.

Air—"Yankee Doodle."

Ho, boys, hurrah! around me draw,
And harken to my ditty,
Until you've heard the news that comes
From fair Chicago city.
Why Grrfield, he, my lads, you see,
Was named with acclamation,
For President, so he'll be sent,
To fill the White House "station."

Each Democrat is looking flat,
And in a "scalding" pickle,
For well they know their "cake is dough,"
And now not worth a nickle.
So, let us shout, boys, loud and stout,
Since 'tis to us revealed, sir,
That 'midst the fray we'll win the day,
Led on by brave Garfield, sir.

In sixty-eight, their Seymour great,
We beat till he was mealy;
In seventy-two the same did do,
By poor, deluded Greeley.
In seventy-six, we gave them licks,
That made the party crazy,
Until the land, on every hand,
Seemed to them sort o' Hayes-ey.

And yet again we'll beat their man;
Sealed is their certain fate, sir;
For we will win a victory in
Each grand old Northern State, sir,
So, they may kick, and raise "Old Nick,"
Bulldoze, and go Yazooting;
We'll grasp the prize before their eyes,
Amidst their Bourbon hooting.

No force we lack, so clear the track,
You'll have to Dems, remember,
Till victory rolls along the polls,
For our side in November.
So 't matters not who may be brought
(All backed up by your "brags," sir),
To give us chase, we'll win the race,
With our fleet, stalwart nag, sir.

So, in the West, we'll march abreast,
And give them "telling knocks," sir;
And in the East, we'll raise like yeast,
Around each ballot-box, sir.
Then let each shout rise high and stout,
In places near and far, sir,
Till victory rolls along the polls,
For Garfield and for Arthur.

Origin of the Dark Horse.

Editor Cincinnati Enquirer.]

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 10.—Can you give me the origin of the term "dark horse" so frequently used in politics nowadays?

QUERIST.

Many years "befo de wah" there lived in Tennessee an old chap named Sam Flynn, who traded in horses, and generally contrived to own a speedy nag or two which he used for racing purposes whenever he could pick up a "soft match" during his travels. The best of his flyers was a coal-black stallion named Dusky Pete, who was almost a thoroughbred, and able to go in the best of company. Flynn was accustomed to saddle Pete when approaching a town, and ride him into it, to give the impression that the animal was merely "a likely hoss," and not a flyer. One day he came to a town where a country race meeting was being held, and he entered Pete among the contestants. The people of the town, not knowing anything of his antecedents, and not being overly impressed by his appearance, backed two or three local favorites heavily against him. Flynn moved quietly among the crowd, and took all the bets that were offered against his nag. Just as the flyers were being saddled for the race, old Judge McMinamee, who was the turf oracle of that part of the State, arrived on the course, and was made one of the judges. As he took his place in the stand he was told how the betting ran, and of the folly of the owner of the strange entry in backing his "plug" so heavily. Running his eye over the track, the Judge instantly recognized Pete, and he said, "Gentleman, there's a dark horse in this race that will make some of you smell hell before supper." The Judge was right. Pete, the "dark horse," laid back until the three-quarter pole was reached, when he went to the front with a rush, and won the purse and Flynn's bets with ease. Ever after that the horsemen of the vicinity fought shy of "dark horses," and it would be well if politicians would do likewise.

The New York Times on the Democratic Ticket.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The *Times* in its editorial on the nominees of the Cincinnati convention to-morrow will say: "It is a peculiarly constituted party which sends Rebel Brigadiers to Congress because of their rebellion, and which nominates a Union General as its candidate for President of the United States, because of his loyalty. But Hancock—what potency is there in his name to awaken proud memories; what suggestions are there in his career to quicken the flagging energies of a moribund party? Does anybody know what General Hancock thinks about the principles of finance, about the tariff, civil service reform, inter-State commerce, or free ships? Does anybody care whether he be a competent judge of men—one fairly equipped to give the country a pure administration, and to stand between it and corrupt or hasty legislation? Is there a man who knows General Hancock, even superficially, who can think without a scornful smile of the possibility of his becoming the President of the United States? Already we are asked to credit "with an accurate knowledge of the principles of Constitutional government" a soldier who had in him enough of the politician to forget that he was sent to govern Louisiana, not to echo the palaver of the early intriguers who had quickly taken the intellectual measures of the Major General. We shall next be invited to have faith in the latent capacity for statesmanship of a man whom the managers of his campaign must keep under lock and key if they would prevent him from making an ass of himself. And the admiration of a trustful community will ere long be directed to the chastened eloquence of the letter of acceptance of a candidate, who could not have talked for ten minutes to the convention which nominated him, without convincing even them that they had placed at the head of their ticket a pretentious blockhead.

It was entirely fitting that a convention which nominated a Northern General to resurrect a Confederate government should select a millionaire banker, with a hard-money record to help his party to carry in October a State which has been and is the hotbed of inflation and repudiation. William H. English is just as certainly a man of decided ability as his associate on the ticket is the very essence of common-place. Were it a question of his election as President, it might be a profitable task to compare his training and achievements in civil life with those of James A. Garfield. But it would be more than ridiculous to mention in the same category a man whose reputation for statesmanship rests on a few "poppycock" phrases," and one of the foremost of American legislators. Everybody remembers how the Democratic ticket of 1872 was depicted by Nast. This year, the fluttering inconsequential addition to Greeley's coat-tails will have to be replaced by the massive solidity of a Vice-Presidential candidate who will have to make believe very hard that he is the tail of a ticket of which Hancock is the head.

A VERY MEAN GIRL.—A Sacramento girl was guilty of a mean trick the other day, the relation of which will cause the blood of every mother in the land to curdle with horror. She eloped with her objectionable lover the same day her mother was enameled, and, as the latter was compelled to remain shut up three days or else crack all over, the couple managed to get away without pursuit.—San Francisco Post.

Grant and the Nominations.

HEARTILY IN FAVOR OF THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

GALENA, Ill., June 25.—A dispatch was received in Galena to-day from New York, announcing that one of the morning papers of that city had published the statement that Gen. Grant, on receiving the news of the nomination of Hancock by the the Democratic Convention, immediately pronounced in favor of Hancock, and in the presence of several friends declared that he (Grant) was released from obligation to the Republican party, and would vote for the nominee heading the Democratic ticket. The dispatch was shown Gen. Grant this afternoon by your correspondent, and the former denounced the statement as a malicious fabrication, without the least foundation in truth whatever.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, June 25.—The statement published in the evening papers, sent from New York, that Gen. Grant had said that he would support Hancock, is pronounced by the General false in every particular, as he so stated this evening to Mr. Thompson, of this city. He gives his hearty support to the Republican ticket. The general and family leave for Colorado early next week.

The following is the dispatch above referred to, published in the New York *Truth*: "General Grant stated to-day to an intimate friend of his, residing here, that he fully approved of the nomination of Hancock by the Democratic party. He said it was an inspiration that will sweep the country, and that no candidate the Democracy could have chosen would have proved so acceptable to the masses of the people. General Grant added that many Republicans would not vote for Garfield, and he was one of them. He said the fact that he was now out of power forever released him from any obligation to the Republican party, and that he would himself vote for Hancock."

No Walk Away.

The Democratic party has thrown its banner to the breeze and it bears the names of Hancock and English. The Republican party has chosen Garfield and Arthur to lead them in the coming campaign. The battle is fairly begun and no one whose enthusiasm does not blind him will gainsay the fact that we are on the eve of one of the most stubborn political fights in the history of the nation. With the Union General laden with laurels won in defense of the Union, the Democrats will not have a hard task to convince the colored men that there is not enough difference between him and the Republican leader to die for. Therefore the "Solid South" is almost a foregone conclusion. The Republican party may succeed in breaking it, but it is only a bare possibility. It must look to the North. When we remember that Kelley and Tilden have beaten their swords into plowshares and have agreed to let the "dead past bury its dead," we must concede that New York can only be won by dint of strongest effort. Indiana may place Arthur above English, but the prospect is anything but flattering. Look at the matter any way we choose the fight will be bitter to the end. Every inch of ground will be contested and all hearts will unite, all hands will help. We look to our standard-bearers and say they must win, but at the same time we recognize the fact that victory will come only after we have fought a fight of unparalleled stubbornness, and patriotism.—Freeman's Journal.

Unsatisfactory results are ever the consequence of imperfect plans.

Truth Stranger Than Fiction.

[From Bow Bells.]

One night in 1801, a little girl about a year old was left at the foundling hospital at Brest. She was well dressed, and a note pinned to her skirts stated that her name was Solange, and that she would eventually be reclaimed by her father. She grew up, however, unclaimed, and extraordinarily lovely; but her intellect appeared to be weak, and she suffered from fits of nervousness. At 12 she was sent into the streets to sell flowers until her health failed, and she died. According to a custom in the district she was buried in a wicker basket, and, it being winter and the soil hard, a very slight excavation was made and sand thrown lightly over. During the night she revived from gray? Will they heartily rally to this battle cry of Hancock's, "Down with the traitor?" Have they accepted the doctrine of our gallant leader, General Garfield, that in the war of the rebellion "we were right and they were wrong?"

This is pretty hard on the Southern brigadiers; but they are willing to suffer the ills of the campaign, knowing that they will be able to rule the Democracy of the North. If the Solid South were strong enough to elect a President of the United States without the aid of the North, they would no more rally to the standard of Hancock than would the North to Jeff. Davis, and this every Democrat must certainly know. Hancock knows it.

What, then, is the true inwardness of the case? The South is acting hypocritically, that's all. The Republican party stands upon its merits, and stands by its twenty years' record, and proposes to keep to the front men who represented spirit and sentiment all through the past, believing that it can triumph over the treason of Democracy in its modern guise of assumed loyalty.—Ohio Falls Express.

It looked like a hopeful sign for the Cincinnati convention when its first session was opened with prayer by Rev. C. W. Wendte, who was formerly of Chicago, and it now appears that his selection was attended by quite a spirited discussion in the local committee having such things in charge. In fact, they had quite forgotten until the last moment that any sort of religious exercises was in order in a Democratic meeting, and then some one suggested the name of Mr. Wendte.

"What is Werdte?" asked Colonel Robinson, the Chairman.

"Oh," said one of the committee, "he is a Unitarian."

"Never mind his religion," said Colonel Robinson, "I don't care what his creed is, I want to know his politics." No one could enlighten the Colonel, and he continued: "I'll be d—d if anybody but a Democrat shall open that convention with prayer." Mr. Long—"Well, Brother Robinson, I am afraid a Democratic preacher will be a hard thing to find. We used to have Brother Chalfant, but, since he deserted us and went over to the Republicans, we have been left in the dark." Robinson—"All I have to say is, if I can't get a Democratic preacher, I'll be d—d if there will be any praying."

Nevertheless, it would appear that the Colonel was overruled, for the convention did have praying, and it was done by Mr. Wendte.—Ex.

Said the little pet of the household on her last birthday: "It's a lovely doll, dear grandma and grandpa; but—I've been hoping it would be twins."

Hancock Wins!

Is he a weak or is he a strong candidate? Our answer, after a night's sleep and calm repose, is, *not very.*

He would not be an exceedingly strong candidate for the Republicans, as he has nothing to recommend himself to the favorable consideration of the people except his military record; and what in the world can the "Solid South" see in that record to admire? The Northern Democracy, in order to gain strength in the States that were loyal during the rebellion, will speak as they have already begun to do, of Hancock's glorious military record—how he aided in putting down the wicked rebellion of the "Solid South." But what will be the cry in the "Solid South?" What can they say to inspire enthusiasm in those who wore the the trance which had been mistaken for death, and at length crept from the grave. In crossing the ground between the cemetery and the fortifications she was stopped by the sentinel's "Qui vive!" and not answering, fired at, very slightly wounded, and brought into the guard house. Her beauty made an intense impression on a rich young officer named Kramer, who sent her to school in Paris. For four years he was tossed about in the war, but on returning to Paris found Solange an accomplished girl, without a trace of the nervous debility which had afflicted her. They were married, and lived happily in Paris. At length Capt. Kramer learned that inquiries were being made at Brest as to what had become of the girl left at the foundling hospital in 1801, and that these inquiries were made at the instance of the Swedish Ambassador, with whom Capt. Kramer communicated. The result was that a month later Madame Kramer received a formal acknowledgment from Marshal Bernadotte, afterward Charles XIV, of Sweden, that she was his daughter. They subsequently settled in Stockholm, were ennobled, and their son became an attache to the Swedish Legation in Paris.

That the Republican State ticket has triumphed in Oregon by from 1,200 to 1,600 majority is now admitted. The Oregon Democratic Senetors at Washington deceived themselves by an underestimate of their own in the counties east of Cascade mountains. Portland is in the county of Multnomah, which is the heavy county of the State, and always decidedly Republican. But this year it surpassed all former efforts, both in the total vote and the Republican majority. In 1876 the total vote for President was 3,649, and Hayes's majority 599 over all. This year the total vote is 4,929 and the Republican majority 1,169. The eastern counties, owing to Republican accessions within the last year and a half from the Eastern and Western States, do not appear to have done as usual for the Democratic ticket; but if they had, Multnomah would still have made the State sure for a fair Republican majority. That party has secured both branches of the Legislature, the Congressman, all the Judges of the Supreme Court, and every county officer in Multnomah. The victory is complete and overwhelming, and it means that Garfield and Arthur will secure Oregon beyond a doubt next November.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Many who worship money like an idol buy nothing with it but repentance.

The glory of a good man is a good conscience.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1880.

Entered at the New Orleans Post-office as second class mail matter.

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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES A. GARFIELD,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW YORK.

With this issue the LOUISIANIAN closes for the rest of the summer. On the return of its editor in September, fresh from the political battle-fields of the North, the LOUISIANIAN will enter with renewed earnestness into the work of the campaign, and do its best, so far as Southern Republicans can do any good to that end, to aid the election of the National ticket. The contest promises to be severe; one which will tax the utmost energies of all the heated factions which were at Chicago even when united and with their breasts to the incessant fire of the enemy up to the ides of November to gain the victory.

Wishing all its readers a cool enjoyment in some shady retreat by old ocean's side or near some other equally inspiring picture of nature, we tender our *au revoir*.

The soldier who fought with an honest motive to save his native land from ruin can never be a conscientious State Rigthts Democrat. Hancock as a mere soldier fought for the glory of the thing. If honor and fame could have been assured him on the Confederate side there is no doubt he would have been a division commander under Lee. He will not become President under the false pretense of his services to the Union. Intelligent voters cannot be caught with such chaff.

For years the Democrats have howled against military rule and military men. Having tried men of every other kind of calling to regain the ascendancy they justly forfeited, they have at last fallen into the hands of a professional soldier, and propose to convince the country that they have been led to this consistent (?) step only by a sense of patriotism, but the country will judge them by their acts in the past.

If the brothers-in-law of the French kind were all to go a gunning for the "niggers" who have married ther white sisters, we wonder how many of our whites (?) of the male gender in this city would be left above the sod?

Practice Against Profession

In the world's estimate of parties as of men, professions count for nothing, while practice is everything. As we cannot perceive the inward purpose, the action must be taken as the true index of the heart. The well known thief and the convicted murderer can no more induce a belief of their honesty and innocence than could the fox in the fable convince the chicken, which he besought to come down from his roost, to believe in his good intention. A party which persistently violates the cardinal principles of right and justice should not be surprised if the public withhold their confidence in the saintliness of its motives based on high sounding theories of right. The bold attempt of the Democratic party to steal the government under the guise of its acceptance of all that is now dear to the American people is nowhere better shown than in the fifth plank of the platform adopted at Cincinnati, which reads thus: "The right to free ballot is a right preservative of all rights, and must and shall be maintained in every part of the United States." And this barefaced declaration to catch Northern votes is made in the face of the fact that the entire Republican vote of these Southern States has been suppressed at the mouth of the shot gun, and with the aid of every other murderous weapon and device! It is still an open question with some grave thinkers whether the Democracy has ever yet seriously conceded the political rights of the Negro. The resolution above quoted can be explained on no other supposition than that the "man and brother" is still a stranger in the judgment and wisdom of the Democracy to the rights and immunities of political equality; but if on the other hand he is what the Republican party practically grants he is, then this plank is a flaunting falsehood, and an insult to the Republican party of the Nation. For consistency's sake it were far more in taste the Cincinnati convention had been severely silent on this matter. In this plain emphatic utterance it has made on it, as in the selection of a candidate who fought manfully to crush out the pernicious heresies of the Democratic party, it shows that the convention was solely actuated with the sordid desire to capture the government, regardless of principle. Just as the solid South, which was secured by barbarous means, is to-day the main hope of Democratic success, just so certain will this fifth plank prove a hollow cheat, and will help to bury the Democracy next November beneath the votes of indignant and honest freemen. Honor has not left the American people, nor a love of fair play so utterly forgotten by the masses of the great North that they will suffer a party self-convicted by the very state of the two parties in the South to get into power on a profession which belies the fact. There is, there can be, and there should be no lasting safety to the future of this nation until the Democratic party is again rebuked for the wrongs it has committed against the freedom of the ballot. Tissue ballot victories and brute force triumphs must be buried with the wrongs which time and experience have shown to be enemies of good government before, with Jefferson, we'll cease to tremble for our country when we know that God is just. In their entire programme at Cincinnati the Democrats have overplayed themselves, and the strongest boomerang that will help to break their back is the fifth plank of the platform.

Hancock's Claims.

As the nation outside of the solid South calmly settles itself down to a consideration of the merits of the two men who aspire to the government of it, the claims of Gen. Hancock begin to be sifted from the chaff of military pretensions and negative virtues. What are indeed his merits, his fitness and adaptability to a seat in the chair of Washington, Lincoln and Grant? Once only in the history of the country has a candidate been borne to the White House on the hip, hip, hurrah, and the noise of monster meetings; and even then the man, besides the glory of being a successful soldier, had displayed no uncommon ability as a civil functionary. The country will never forget the campaign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." Unfortunately for his ambition and his party, but more fortunately for progress and humanity, Gen. Hancock has none of the favorable circumstances which made Gen. Harrison President of the United States. Gen. Hancock is a soldier and nothing more. On this score there are many eminent civilians in the country who entered the war during the rebellion with no more knowledge of the art of killing than a Quaker, and yet they rose to the highest ranks. Still none of them would presume on this, qualified as they are otherwise, by acquaintance with public life, to aspire to the Presidency. The truth is, the North seems to be tired of military men; right or wrong, this is the case. If it were not so the towering fame of Gen. Grant and the high esteem in which he is held by the masses would have secured his nomination in spite of the petty jealousies of the lesser lights who fought him at Chicago. Aside from his military prestige, what has Gen. Hancock to commend him to the voters of the free North?

Is it on his short record as commander of this State and Texas in '67 and '68? That certainly can bring him no votes with honest men anywhere. He was not only a partisan, but was putty in the hands of Democratic politicians. Republican meetings and processions were outraged not only with his connivance, but with his consent. He threw every stumbling block in the way of reconstruction insomuch that Grant, then General of the army, had to bring him up with a round turn. All the 'goodness claimed for him by the Democrats is that his record is clean. They have a right to think so; but Republicans are decidedly of the opinion that the short time he governed Louisiana and Texas his record was not only bad but enough to prove that he is vicious and incapable of governing this mighty nation.

Garfield and Hancock.

HOW THEIR NOMINATIONE ARE STRIKING THE COUNTRY.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

AKRON, O., June 24.—For the past few days I have had a rather more than usual opportunity to ascertain how the nomination of Gen. Garfield is striking the country at large now that the first excitement and hurrah of the Convention have subsided. A day or two ago I happened to meet Clinton and Thomas Young, a pair of as uncompromising Democrats as exist in the United States. They were for many years neighbors of the General in Hiram, and know him as well as men can. Their first exclamation was:

"Hurrah for Garfield!"

"How do you like the nomination?" I asked.

"Well, you've got a decent man for once. We can't vote against him."

This is the sentiment of very many Democrats of the State, and will make its power felt in October and November.

SPEECH OF A GERMAN-JEW PEDDLER.

In the City of Cleveland there has just been formed a Garfield Club of German Jews, many of whom have in years past voted the Democratic ticket. At the first meeting of this club a peddler who has carried a pack for many years over the hills of Northern Ohio, came forward to sign the roll. He said:

"I has alwas been a Democrat. But I said, many years ago, that, if ever I had a chance to vote or say a good word for this Mr. Garfield, I should do so. I tells you for why. I was one night tired and hungry, carrying my pack along the roads of Hiram, and I had tried many places to stay all night. Nobody would keep the poor Jew. Finally I stopped at Mr. Garfield's house. I did not know he was a General or anybody but a common man. I ask him if I could stay all night. I told him that I was tired and hungry. He said I could stay, of course, and he talked with me so kind, and he speaks the German so fine, and he has traveled all over Fatherland. He asked me so many questions all about my business and my stay in this country, and he seemed to be so much interested in what I said to him. He's one gentleman, and one great man. I found out the next day that he was the great General and the great orator. I tell you he is the man we all should vote for."

WESTERN-RESERVE SENTIMENT AS TO HANCOCK.

CLEVELAND, O., June 26.—Since the receipt of the news of the nominations at Cincinnati yesterday, I have had pretty good opportunity for gathering valuable public sentiment right here in the heart of the Western Reserve, and among the near and valued friends of General Garfield. One of the most ridiculous features of the business is the nomination of the man who executed the pet of the Democracy, Mrs. Suratt, and who offended all the Irish Catholics in the world by not permitting their fellow-countrywoman and fellow-churchwoman to have the consolation of religion in her last hours and confess her sins to a priest. The Catholics in general, as well as the Democratic press in particular, howled for many long months over these two alleged crimes of the General they have now made their standard-bearer. I have talked with several prominent Irish Catholics already, and they all swear, by everything enumerated in their calendar as holy, that

THEY WILL NEVER VOTE FOR HANCOCK;

that religion is higher than politics, and they cannot afford to sin for the sake of party.

Judge R. P. Ranney, the most eminent lawyer in Ohio, and, next to Payne, the most prominent Democrat in Northern Ohio, said: "The Democrats never have an opportunity to do a good thing but they make the mistake of doing the wrong thing." It would seem that the nomination by that party of an essential, West Pointer, with all the instincts of that institution, and simply a love for the army as an army,—a man whose education from infancy has been such as to lead him to believe in a military despotism,—was, to say the least, an anomaly, and contrary to the proceedings of the party. At this particular time, any party which must carry the load of West Point—and West Point in the days when it was

DOMINATED BY JEFF DAVIS AND THE SOUTH—

has a large load. Gen. Hancock has no record as a statesman; has no knowledge of politics or politicians; and, in case of election, his administration would be that of a military man. Do the Democracy, who have so much to say of late in regard to bayonet-rule, desire such a President? It is safe to say that they think they can elect. They will concede anything for the hope of victory. But, like the case of Horace Greeley, they generally concede too much. They become inconsistent, and show that their only desire is office. The great giant known as the American people desires consistency or a show of consistency, and rebukes every barefaced attempt to gain office at the expense of principle.

The first gentleman with whom I talked was

GEN. L. A. SHELDON,

of Lorain county. Gen. Sheldon went out as Lieutenant-Colonel in Gen. Garfield's Forty-second Regiment, fought gallantly during the war, reaching the rank of Brigadier-General; was in Congress six years from Louisiana since the war; and took a very prominent part in the Chicago Convention, a few days ago.

"What do I think of the nomination at Cincinnati?" asked the General in his off-hand way. "I think just this: that any General who stands upon a Rebel platform is a Rebel. It doesn't make any difference what his record was during the war. It may have been good, or it may have been bad; all we can judge of is his present standing. Benedict Arnold was once a brave General fighting for his country; but we don't think of that when we hear his name now. Jeff Davis, Robert E. Lee, and other traitors were once all right; but we don't care anything for that now. Judas Iscariot was at one time a faithful servant of his Lord and Master; but that time passed away, and was forgotten in the simple act of a traitorous kiss. The smallest act may change a man's whole record.

HOW PAYNE'S FRIENDS FEEL.

All over this section of Ohio it was expected that Payne would be nominated. Here, in Cleveland, preparations had been made to fire off some two or three hundred guns, and to endeavor to match, to a certain extent, the enthusiasm which exists for Garfield. These guns were reduced more than half when the result was announced. In Ravenna, Col. Cotter, one of the bitterest Democrats in the State, was out making arrangements to fire a grand salute on the receipt of the news. After the news came in, the gallant Colonel retired to his shop and went to work. When asked why he was not firing his salute, he replied:

"Oh! let those shoot who want to. I've got other business."

ENTHUSIASM FOR GARFIELD IN OHIO.

I may say, in conclusion, that such enthusiasm as is being manifested for Gen. Garfield in this State is something remarkable, and such as has not been seen here for two decades. It is foolish for any one to suppose that such exhibitions of love and respect will not tell wonderfully on the result in October. I have attended two or three Congressional Conventions within the past few days, and the simple mention of Gen. Garfield's name has been the signal for the delegates to rise as one man and wildly cheer. This was the case more than once in the Eighteenth District Republican Convention, at Medina, yesterday.

The October election, which is always the real test in this State, can by no possibility result otherwise than in overwhelming victory for the Republican cause.

SENATOR ANGUS CAMERON—THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL NEW YORK.

United States Senator Angus Cameron, of Wisconsin, arrived at the Sherman yesterday on his way home from the East. The Senator has been spending a brief period at his old home in Elmira, N. Y. A *Tribune* reporter paid his compliments to the gentleman, and below is given the substance of the conversation. The reporter asked:

"What is the general sentiment in regard to the Republican nominations in the portions of New York State that you have been?"

"The nominations of Gen. Jas. A. Garfield for President and Gen. Chester A. Arthur for Vice-President have taken well there—very well, indeed, and much enthusiasm is manifested. Indeed, all classes of Republicans with whom I have come in contact seem to be satisfied with them.

"How do the Democratic nominations seem to strike that party?"

"As I have said before, they are much pleased that it is no worse. Gov. Robinson resides in Elmira, N. Y., and the anti-Robinson men are numerous bitter, and aggressive there."

"Of course they didn't want Tilden?"

"No, they didn't, and I don't think that element would have voted for him."

"Are the Tilden men sore?"

"Yes, I think that some of them are sore, though they smother their resentment when talking to Republicans and say that the ticket they have selected is a strong one."

"Can the Democrats carry New York?"

"Upon what do you base that remark?"

"Well, the Republicans can always carry New York State if there is a fair and honest election in the Cities of New York and Brooklyn. The Democratic Congress has not succeeded in overthrowing the National Election law, which provides for registration and United States Marshals at the polls and as long as that is in force there will be an honest election, and, there being an honest election the Republicans will have a clear majority in the State."

"Does the fact of Hancock's nomination being a respectable one help the Democratic party?"

"No, sir, it does not. The people will look behind the mere name of Winfield Scott Hancock. It will go behind his record. The people will look directly in the face of the Democratic party. They will look upon the record of the extra session, of the attempt to effect a revolution by not providing means to carry on the Government. The people know full well what Democratic rule means; they know the financial record of the Republican party, and I am sorry to say, they also know the financial record of the Democratic party. Every Southern State, with one or two exceptions, has already repudiated its debt, and that sentiment once established is liable to spread. I do not say that it will, but there is the lurking danger. The Committee on Claims seem at present to be opposed to paying Southern claims, but no one knows what the result would be in case we had to accept the voice of a Democratic administration.

Eating Crow.

[Harper's Weekly.]

The chaff about eating crow—a dish which is just now in great demand—springs from a story in the old *Knickerbocker Magazine*, more than a quarter of a century ago. It was the story of a summer boarding-house keeper on the Hudson and of an indignant patron. Whenever the latter ventured to suggest that the spring chicken was rather tough, or that the roast beef must have been cut from the cow's hoofs, he was directly told that he was entirely "too particklerler," and that the autocrat of the table and the house could eat anything, even a crow. This settled the matter for the time being, but the boarder, convinced against his will was of the same opinion still, at all events, in regard to the quality of the edibles placed before him. So often was the remark, "I kin eat anything, I kin eat a crow," brought down on his devoted head that he finally resolved to try the old man. He went out gunning one day, and succeeded in bagging a very fine, fat, old black crow. He went into the kitchen, and by dint of soft words and filthy lucre induced the cook to allow him to prepare that crow for the table. He boiled it nicely, and then it wasn't such a bad-looking dish. His heart misgave him; the "flinty old cuss" would eat it after all. The cook was a Scotchwoman, and used snuff. He borrowed all she had, and sprinkled it liberally over the crow, gave it another simmer, and then taking it on a salver, brought it before his host, saving, as he set it down, "Now, my dear sir, you have said a thousand times, if you have said it once, that you can eat crow; here is one very carefully cooked." It is said the old man turned pale for a moment, but braced himself against his chair, and with "I kin eat crow," he began, cutting a good mouthful. He swallowed it, and then preparing for a second onslaught, he looked his boarder straight in the eye, while he ejaculated, "I've eaten crow," and took his second portion. He lifted his hands mechanically, as if for a third onslaught, but dropped them quickly over the region of his stomach, and, rising hurriedly and unsteadily, retreated for the door, muttering as he went, "But dang me if I hanker arter it."

"Praise Indeed."

[Harper's Weekly.]

One of the most gratifying tributes to General Garfield's nomination is the hearty approval of such men as ex-President Woolsey, of Yale College, and President Chadbourne, of Williams College, of which the General is a graduate, and President Seelye, of Amherst College, and President Robinson, of Brown University. Their praise is the commendation of men who are not politicians in the ordinary sense, but who represent especially the intelligent and patriotic sentiment of the country. In the Baccalaureate sermon of Professor Robinson, preached on the Sunday after the nomination, he said:

"Let the action of a great Convention of American citizens on Tuesday last interest us. Scheming politicians had long and warily laid their plans, partisanship had exhausted itself of its devices, the cunning and craft of politicians seemed on the eve of triumph, but to the honor of our common country be it said that once and again have machine politicians been wrecked, and wily demagogues been mutually outwitted, and more than all, the worth of an unimpeached and unimpeachable character, the priceless value of untarnished honor and unswerving fidelity to principles and duty, have been recognized in the selection of a candidate for the highest honors in the gift of fifty millions of people. There is yet hope for the republic."

And the Rev. Dr. Bevan, of New York, said, in his discourse, alluding to the Convention and its daily opening with prayer:

"The nomination resulted in the overthrow of factions, and no man could have been named of whose high character his party and the public are more assured. Let the next Convention find such a one and perhaps they will find him easily if the good men will meantime continue their prayers."

General Hancock.

The nomination of Gen. Hancock for the presidency by the Democratic National Convention, with his bad record in the military administration of civil affairs in New Orleans, will arouse the bitterest animosities in the political campaign at the North. A Pennsylvanian by birth, a Democrat by prejudice, he threw himself into the embraces and was governed by the counsels of the extreme Democrats of the city, and he did everything in his power to embarrass the Republicans and aid their opponents in the elections that occurred there.

He assumed command at New Orleans in November, 1867, and on the 29th of that month issued general order No. 40, in which he laid down his programme as governor of the military district of Louisiana and Texas. The *Times* speaks of the document as "a revelation to an oppressed, robbed and humiliated people." In it he expressed his convictions that the people of Louisiana and Texas desired peace, and he declared his purpose to ensure it by allowing the civil authorities to carry out the civil laws. This was a bid for Democratic approbation.

Practically, his administration of affairs led to the persecution of Republicans, individually and collectively. Republicans were thrust into prison when attempting to vote, on the misrepresentation of reckless hirelings of the Democratic partisans that they were not so entitled. Republican processions moving quietly along Canal street, were fired at by ruffians from galleries who adeptly handled the shot-gun. The record of events that transpired then shows that under Hancock's administration lawlessness prevailed and that it was unsafe to be an avowed Republican. He encouraged the spirit of rebellious obstruction to a fair vote and an honest count of the ballots. His appointments for registration purposes were selected from extreme Democratic partisans. He did not suppress lawlessness, but encouraged it by his failure to do so. He was unlike that bluff old veteran, General Emory, afterwards in command there, a Marylander, whose sympathies were with the Democrats, but who nipped lawlessness in the bud, and on a certain occasion, walked out alone and unattended from his military headquarters and bluntly told an angry crowd which had assembled in Lafayette Square to surge around the city and persecute Republicans: "Disperse, leave here, or I will blow you all to hell!" They went.—Mobile Gazette.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1880.

Rain continues to fall daily, and the pic-nic goers are kept in doors.

It is rumored that the Great Eastern will visit our shores this winter.

Lightning did a great deal of damage to the rear of the city during the recent storm.

It has rained every day for a month. It is surely time for "Old Prob." to dry his tears.

Garfield clubs are being organized throughout the city, he is a soldier a patriot, and a statesman.

We give a large space of this issue to extracts from Northern papers showing public opinion on Garfield and Hancock.

All of the bailiffs have been discharged in consequence of the adjournment of the U. S. Courts, but Tom Boswell still holds the fort in the marshal's department.

The Democrats are ratifying Hancock's nomination throghout the South, and yet people will smile when the maxim "The Dutch have captured Holland," is quoted.

The Democrats ratified Thursday night. There is an impression that this thing took place three years ago, when freedom and honest ballot gave way to shot guns and fraud.

The U. S. District jurors for the April term are made happy over the fact that the draft for their salaries is on the road from Washington, and in a few days they will sign the pay rolls.

If Gen. Hancock could only induce a few speakers like Judge Boman, and Mr. Wilkerson to make his canvass in the North, it would be a splendid victory for Gev. Garfield.

Don't forget the Fourth of July celebration at Union Bethel Church on Monday evening, July 5th, at 6 o'clock p. m. Col Jack Wharton and Col. James Lewis will be among the orators of the occasion.

Gen. Arthur is the name of the great New Yorker who will preside over the next national senate. Local inquires are being made about him. He is Senator Conklin's friend; that of itself is enough to give him a big send off down here; the hero of the 306.

The ratification meeting at Lafayette Square last Thursday night was by no means a large gathering. Unfortunately for the speakers what they said was simply a rehash of the thread-bare Credit Mobilier and De Golyer nonsense. The enthusiasm was stale and artificial.

The first grand pic-nic of the St. Philip's P. E. Church will be given on Thursday, July 22d, 1880, at Lœper's Park. Price of admission 25 cents. The committee on arrangements are enterprising young men, which indicates success. A fine band has been engaged for the occasion.

One of the speakers at the Hancock ratification meeting on Thursday night wanted to know where were the followers of Gen. Grant? Echo answers they were right there, and had he been nominated at Chicago, a sorry crowd would have assembled in Layfayette Square on Thursday night.

The French-Skillman tragedy is getting to be an outrage upon common decency and civilization. French, not content with shooting down the little 10 year old colored girl, proves his intention by willfully and deliberately shooting down Skillman in the presence of Judge Whitaker, in the court room, for no other crime than the determination of his white sister to live with her colored husband. The action of the court will be watched with interest in connection with this unparalleled outrage.

Personals.

—Mr. Lafayette Tharp, of Caddo parish, has been promoted from Assistant Janitor to the position of Night Inspector.

—Hon. T. T. Allain, of Iberville, is in the city, looking well, and predicts a Republican majority in his Congressional District.

—Rev. Piere Landry, of Acension pasish, is on a flying trip. The Reverend gentleman is in excellent health, and is spoken of as a dark horse.

—Mr. Thomas Collins left on the steamer Paris Brown for Cincinnati. Mr. Collins will pay a flying visit to the capital of the Nation before returning.

—Our young friend, Wellington Nolasco, was the happy recipient of a bouncing 14-pounder of a boy on Saturday morning last. Mother and son are doing well.

—Cook—Frazier—Mr. John W. Cock has tied the gordian knot by uniting himself in holy matrimony with Miss Frances Frazier. We wish our genial friend a long life of happiness and prosperity.

—J. Rogers, Esq., of Lafourche, is in the city on official business. Mr. Rogers reports Lafourche disappointed at Judge Beattie's withdrawal from the Congressional race, but will be solid for the nominee.

—T. J. Galbreth, Esq., of East Carroll, arrived on the White, and reports Carroll right side up for Garfield and Arthur. Mr. Galbreth is claimed to be one of the most competent Judicial Clerks in North Louisiana.

—Hon. C. B. Darrall, of St Mary psrish, was in town during the week. He speaks favorably of the political situation. He reprots numerous candidates for Congressional honors in his district, but he is not necessarily in the race.

Gen. Hancock is handsome. Like his illustrious namesake, Gen. Scott in the campaign of 1852, the ladies will smile freely and clap their delicate hands in applause, of his candidacy; but alas! the ladies will have no votes to give him in November.

There was a marked difference between the speeches of those Democratic orators who have been blessed with Republican association in the Congressional halls of the nation, and those who were raised and tutored under the influence of home rule. The solid South might yet bring about some good in this direction.

The papers forgot to note the difficulty on the Levee, at the foot of Adell street, growing out of the fact that the unloading of a ship was given to colored laborers in preference to whites, by Stevedore Lynch. The white laborers forcibly drove the colored men away, by clubbing some, cutting others and many had to take refuge in stores along the Levee. These are the incentives to the exodus, and yet it is alleged that there is no cause. The authorities should at least protect innocent citizens in their right to labor.

There is neither justice nor policy in rubbing their defeat into the advocates of the renomination of General Grant. There was plenty of bad blood stirred up within the party before the late convention without any further persistence in the suicidal policy. The victors cannot afford to keep up the fight on them during the whole summer's campaign. There is a more dangerous enemy demanding the attention of Republicans for the next few months, and if there be internal quarrels they should be left in abeyance, until he is ours.—Youngstown (O.) Register and Tribune.

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CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Office of the Board of Health. } of the State of Louisiana, State-House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable recepatcles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gasses and emanation, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservation of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whithout sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of those putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, ecss-pools, water closets and vaults, use the following:

Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calveret's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green virtriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is devolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination whith carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FOUL YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seventy pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

Joseph Jones, M. D.
President Board of Health.

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EDITORIAL ABILITY,
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A First-Class Newspaper,

The Inter-Ocean Has No Superior.

The Daily Inter-Ocean

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The Lodges Department in which is published the latest news of the secret orders, Is a valuable feature.

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Is published each Monday and Thursday, and contains a compendium of the news of the world. An

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has been added to this edition of the paper, and is very highly spoken of by the School Superintendents and Teachers. It is intended to fill a want long felt by persons interested in our schools.

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has the largest circulation of any political newspaper in the United States. It is a paper for the people and costs only

$1.15, POSTAGE PAID.

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are ably and carefully conducted, and are as liable as any published in the country.

"Our Curiosity Shop,"
Woman's Kingdom, and
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will contain leading and interesting features.

AS A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

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IS UNEXCELLED.

It is the intention of the proprietors of the Inter-Ocean to spare neither pains nor expense to keep it fully abreast of the times in all things.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

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SPACIOUS SALOON,

With the finest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, and

ICE COLD LAGER BEER.

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L. A. GOBRIGHT,

Solicitor of Claims,

Is prepared to attend to Pension and Bounty cases of Colored Soldiers, and another business pretaining to them, or to any parties whoever. Address,

L. A. Gobright, Washington, D. C.

He refers to Mr. Pinchback, Gen. Anderson, Ex-Governor Wells and U. S. Attorney Beckwith. dec25 79.

BOARDING HOUSE

No. 27 Villere St.

(Cor. Customhouse st.)

J. H. PERKINS, Prop'r.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

1880.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

ILLUSTRATED.

This periodical has always, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment, and refinement.

The Volumes of the WEEKKY begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine, one year	$4 00
Harper's Weekly, one year	4 00
Harper's Bazaar, one year	4 00
The THREE above named publications, one year	10 00
Any TWO above named, one year	7 00
Harper's Young People, one year	1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume,) for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twenty-three Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1880.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

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This popular periodical is pre-eminently a ournal for the household.

Every Number furnishes the latest information in regard to Fashions in dress and ornament, the newest and most approved patterns, with descriptive articles derived from authentic and original sources; while its Stories, Poems, and Essays on Social and Domestic Topics, give variety to its columns.

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

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The Annual Volumes of Harper's Bazar, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twelve Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

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THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!!

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

85th YEAR.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

The Scientific American is a large First-Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages, printed in the most beautiful style, profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, representing the newest Inventions and the most recent advances in Arts and Sciences; including New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American:

Terms, $3.20 per year, $1.60 half year, which includes postage. Discount to Agents. Single copies, ten cents. Sold by all Newsdealers. Remit by postal order to Munn & Co., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

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Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, can ascertain, free of charge, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to Munn & Co. We also send free our Hand Book about the Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Trade-Marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions. Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents.

MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.
Branch Office, cor. F & 7th Sts.
Washington, D. C.

C. E. GIRARDEY,

Auctioneer and Appraiser,

31 Camp Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.
2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.
3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A Dauphin, or M A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL.

SPLENDID CHANCE

FOR A FORTUNE.

The Louisiana State Lottery Company will give at New Orleans, La., on

TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1880,

THE GRAND MONTHLY

TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS C.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting to

$110,400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1880,

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at $2 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of	$30,000	$30,0 0
1 Prize of	12,000	10,000
1 Prize of	5, 00	5,000
2 Prizes of	2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,0 0
1000 Prizes of	10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $30,000 prize, are	$2 700
9 Approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize, are	1,800
9 Approximations of $100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $5,000prize, are	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to	$120,400

Whole Tickets, $2; Halves, $1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
New Orleans, La.

Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.

Register your letters containing currency or send by Express

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of July 13, 1880,
ALL THE PRIZES ARE

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union.

Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
New Orleans, La.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 3-13-1y

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1880.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, of the State of Louisiana, State-House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable recepatcles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gasses and emanation, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservaton of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whithout sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of those putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools, water closets and vaults, use the following:

Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calveret's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green virtriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is devolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination whith carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FOUL YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seventy pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.,
President Board of Health.

ST. MARY'S BOYS' ACADEMY,

BALTIMORE, MD.

OPEN SEPT. 8, 1879.

Established for the higher education of Colored Youths.

It will prepare young men for the entering examinations of any of the Colleges or Universities or for business pursuits.

Terms for board and tuition, $100 a year. Day pupils $2, $1 or 50 cents per month, according to class.

For admission, or further particulars, application should be made at once to the

REV. GEO. E. CRANSTON, Principal,
180 West Biddle street, Baltimore.

Reference is made to the gentlemen of the

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Rev. Calbraith B. Perry, president ex officio.
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Mr. W. H. Bishop, sr., Baltimore.
Mr. James T. Bradford, Baltimore.
Mr. John L. Locks, Baltimore. 8-3

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

On March 10th, 1880, will be published the first number of

RIDLEY'S
FASHION MAGAZINE,

Containing in its 100 Large Quarto Pages, interesting stories, in prose and verse; useful home articles; amusing and instructive sketches; two mammoth fashion plates; profuse illustration of the fashion of the day, with the lowest New York Prices of each article, clearly stated, affording an opportunity of shopping in an intelligent and economical manner.

Single number 15 cts. 50 cts per year

Parties intending to subscribe for any paper or Magazine, should write us for Our Economy Combination Circular; by which money may be saved, and the Fashion Magazine obtained free.

Extraordinary Inducements to Agents for 1880. Address

EDWD. RIDLEY & SONS,
308, 311, 311½ Grand Street,
58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 Allen Street.
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

THE
PEOPLE'S
TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL SPEEDILY CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS CANCERS,

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Experimenting upon himself the Manufacturer of this powerful salve has recently discovered that it will also cure the worst kind of a BUNION and remove a deep-rooted CORN in five or six days.

☞AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.☜

From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,
Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY

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ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will mantain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes—the colored and white people of our State—we rejoice to know, is fast becoming manifest; and, the recent emancipation of our people from the domination of political task-masters enders this desideratum possible.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identifie with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

☞OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

M. W. EUREKA GRAND LODGE.

F. A. A. Y., M. STATE OF LOUISIANA.

OFFICERS 1880.

M. W.—Charles K. Brown,....Grand Master.
R. W.—Calvin F. Ladd,..Dept. Gr. Master.
Wm. J. Steptoe. ..Grand Senior Warden.
R H Taylor.....Grand Junior Warden.
Wm Mulford.....Grand Treasurer.
H. E. De Fuentes.....Grand Secretary.
Worshipful—J. L. Collins...Grand Lecturer.
J R V Thomas.....Gr. Orator.
Peter Joseph.....Gr. Senior Deacon.
Jno G Lewis.....Gr. Junior Deacon.
Geo Turner, J A Williams, } Gr. Stewards.
Chas. Becknell.....Grand Marshal.
A R Blount....Gr. Master of Ceremonies.
Jno Shields.....Gr. Standard Bearer
Henry Hicks.....Gr. Sword Bearer.
Monroe Nelson.....Gr. Pursuivant.
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Jeff Stokes.....Gr. Tyler.
Committee on Foreign Correspondence.
Wm H Green.....Chairman.
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RICHMOND LODGE No 1.

J, B. Gandet.....W. M.
E. J. Holmes.....S. W.
E. J. Webb.....J. W.
Wm. Mulford.....Treas.
H. Mc Cray.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Monday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

BERRY LODGE NO. 2

A. P. Williams.....W. M.
Isidro Rieras.....S. W.
George Turner.....J. W.
Wm. Johnson.....Treas.
Wm. G. Brown.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, 33 Carondelet, St.

STRINGER LODGE NO. 3

John Shields.....W. M.
Monroe Nelson.....S. W.
E. T. Fisher.....J. W.
James Isabelle.....Treas.
H C Donnelly.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

ST. LUKE LODGE NO. 4.

Jno. A. Marshall.....W. M.
A. W. Thompson.....S. W.
J. R. Collins.....J. W.
Alex Johnson.....Treas.
Henry Hicks.....Sec'y.
Meets 2nd. Thursday each month, Camp and Common.

PARSONS LODGE NO. 5.

Jno. G. Lewis.....W M.
A. R. Blount.....S W.
Frank Anderson.....J W.
St. F. Casavave.....Treas.
Frederick Fobb.....Sec'y.
Meets 2nd. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

GILBERT LODGE NO. 6.

J. E. Trosclair.....W M.
J. A. Williams.....S. W.
C. H. Bibb.....J W.
W. J. De Lacey.....Trers.
A. A. Williams.....Sec'y.
Meets 2nd Wednesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

DE GRUY LODGE NO. 7.

Louis De Gruy.....W M,
J. V Labourstrie.....S W.
Wm. Vigers.....J W.
H. E. De Fruentes.....Treas.
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Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STONE SQUARE LODGE. NO. 8.

Sterling Barrow.....W. M.
Henry Connor.....S. W.
Richard Douse.....J. W.
W. T. Taylor.....Treas.
J. L. Lapierre.....Sec'y
Meets Baton Rouge, La.

ALPHA LODGE NO. 9.

Richarh F. Cook.....W. M.
Elijah John.....S. W.
Wm. Hamilton.....J. W.
S Bird.....Treas.
F W Barrington.....Sec'y
Meets at Monroe, La.

NEUVO MONDO LODGE NO. 10.

Benito Dominguez.....W M.
M. Papillo.....S. W.
S. Gonzales.....J. W.
A. Rodriguez.....Sec'y.
B. Boguille.....Treas.
Meets 2d Friday each month, Camp and Common.

ESTHER CHAPTER NO. 1.

—ORDER OF EASTERN STAR.—

Sis. Mary F. Dunn.....W. Matron.
Bro. Wm. H. Green.....W. Patron
Sis. M. L. Dale.....Ast. Matron
V. C. Green.....Treasurer
Bro. Henry Steele.....Secretary
Sis. Mary Marshall.....Conductres
Emeline Webb.....As
Lucretia Scott.....Warde
Bro. E. J. Webb.....Sentine
Sis. B. Williams.....Adah
H Roberson.....Ruth
Annie Howard.....Esther
Jane Steele.....Martha
Eliza Jamieson.....Electa
Bro R H Taylor, D D.....W G P
Meets 1st Friday each month, Cor.. Camp and Common.

THE INTER-OCEAN.

CHIEF AMONG STALWARTS.

FOR 1880.

The Leading REPUBLICAN Newspaper,

WEEKLY, $1.15. | SEMI-WEEKLY, $2.50. | DAILY, $10.00,

In NEWS-GETTING,
EDITORIAL ABILITY,
CORRESPONDENCE

And everything that goes to make

A First-Class Newspaper,

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Cor. First and Dryades streets.

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L. A. GOBRIGHT, Washington, D. C.

He refers to Mr. Pinchback, Gen. Anderson, Ex-Governor Wells and U. S. Attorney Beckwith. dec25 79.

BOARDING HOUSE

No. 27 Villere St.

(Cor. Customhouse st.)

J. H. PERKINS, Prop'r.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

1880.

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LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.
2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.
3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL.

SPLENDID CHANCE
FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1880,

THE GRAND MONTHLY
TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS G.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting to

$110,400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1880,

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at $2 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of	$30,000.....	$30,0 0
1 Prize of	12,000.....	10,00
1 Prize of	5,00.....	5,000
2 Prizes of	2,500.....	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000.....	5,000
20 Prizes of	500.....	10,000
100 Prizes of	100.....	10,000
200 Prizes of	50.....	10,000
500 Prizes of	20.....	10,0 0
1000 Prizes of	10.....	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $30,000 prize, are.....	$2 700
9 Approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize, are.....	1,800
9 Approximations of $100 each for the nine remainiug units of the same ten of the number drawing the $5,000prize, are.....	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to.....	$120,400

Whole Tickets, $2; Halves, $1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.

Register your letters containing currency or send by Express

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of July 13, 1880,
ALL THE PRIZES ARE

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union.

Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 3-'3-1y